

The Evening Herald.

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NO ALARMING DEFICIT.

MUCH of comforting assurance is contained in the results of an inquiry into the resources and necessities of the state government for the next fiscal year, made by the members of the executive committee of new state taxpayers' association, and given to the newspapers today. While the estimate of the tax association officers is not official and certainly not final, it appears to have been made with care and thoroughness, and its conclusion that the worst deficit that can occur on the basis of the assessment as returned by the assessors of \$250,000,000, is approximately \$50,000, gives assurance that the confusion brought about by the operation of the Bureau tax law, while serious enough, is not likely to interfere materially with the normal operation of the various departments of the state government and the various state institutions.

Most important of all, perhaps, is the assurance given by the conclusions reached by the tax association inquiry that there will be no necessity for an extra session of the present legislature.

The Herald, from a more or less thorough inquiry, pursued throughout a considerable portion of the state, inclines to the belief that the people of New Mexico would regard another session of the present legislature as a calamity, to be borne only in the event of a deficit in the revenues which would threaten a complete tie-up of the whole machinery of the state government.

No such deficit is indicated by the statement given out by the tax association executive committee men today.

In fact their inquiry, made at the suggestion of the recent meeting of the association in Santa Fe, indicates that there may be no deficit at all; and that if there is one it will not be large enough to seriously embarrass any department of the state. It is not indicated that the statement is considered final; in fact it is expressly shown that it is not intended as conclusive. But it is sufficiently complete and definite to show that there will be no necessity for an extra legislative session to meet a state deficit.

The tax association officials, as a matter of fact, appear to have been ultra-conservative in their conclusions. It is hardly to be expected that the result of the tax commission's judgment on the assessment rolls as they came from the assessors will be to lower the total assessment. Rather it is to be expected that the commission's review and final judgment will be a material assessment increase.

There is, as a result, some reason to expect that there will be no deficit at all; and certainly none that will make any extra legislative session necessary, or that will seriously embarrass the state.

In giving the people some definite idea of where they stand, and in reducing a very grave and general anxiety, the new state taxpayers' association has done New Mexico a material service within a week after its organization.

RURAL SANITATION.

W. HANKIN, secretary of the North Carolina board of health, in an address yesterday before the American Public Health association, pointed out that the field for work in behalf of rural sanitation embraces more than 90 per cent of the country's population.

Dr. Hankin declared that the work of improving rural standards of sanitation should be initiated by the state governments and conducted by the local or county governments. He pointed out that there are 2,928 counties in the United States, an average of 55 to a state, and that the multiplicity of governments affords a multiplicity of opportunity to the state governments in the development of rural sanitation. At the same time he pointed out that rural public health work must be conducted on a lower per capita cost than urban or municipal health work.

As one method of dealing with the problem of rural sanitation, he advised that the state propose a definite plan to deal with some particular health problem and agree to execute the proposed plan for a definite county appropriation. This plan might be some particular disease problem, for example, the free vaccination of a

large proportion of the county population; or it might be a more general sanitary plan restricted to some particular locality, as a township or precinct. This method had been tried in North Carolina with considerable success, he said.

The time is coming when New Mexico, through the state and county governments, will be forced to attack this problem of rural sanitation and require by law a more rigid observance of the simplest requirements for preserving the public health. It is probably a fact that but for the wonderful climatic conditions in this region, the pure, bracing air and the vitalizing and purifying and great destroying sunshine, New Mexico would be a fertile field for epidemics of those terrible diseases which follow close in the wake of poor sanitation. In the river valleys of our state the depth of water is not great, and the well of the average farm home in this state, from which the family water supply is drawn, is on the average so shallow as to make it certain of contamination from both land and surface-drainage. Conditions in some of the rural districts are little short of shocking, and the need for some kind of official supervision and for some intelligent sanitary requirements is pressing.

Recently the writer, while visiting in one of the smaller towns in the eastern part of the state, was told by a physician that the town, little more than a village, had eighteen cases of typhoid. When concern was expressed at so large a number the physician said he was well satisfied that the number was so small. The sanitary conditions, he stated, were such that with reason nearly everyone in the village might be expected to contract typhoid. "The only reason on earth that they do not," said this physician, "is the splendid and almost constant sunshine, the best disinfectant I ever encountered, and the pure dry air, which keeps the people toned up, while giving the minimum of swamps and wet places for the gathering and retaining of contagion."

As a matter of curiosity, this same physician said, he had counted the number of farm houses in this vicinity where compost and stock lot drainage might reasonably be expected to reach the family well through surface or close to surface channels. He placed the number of such unsanitary well locations at more than half of all the farm homes in the tributary country-side and he expressed a fervent wonder at the continued measure of health prevailing. There is a call for rural sanitation in this state the explanation of which will mean a mighty benefit to our people.

GOING BACK INTO HISTORY

Italiens and Greeks, With Small Forces, Captured Constantinople in Year 1453.

On account of the fact that the Turks are in this great European-wide, it is interesting to recall from the pages of history that on May 29, 1453, the forces of the Italians and Greeks, numbering only about 14,000, conquered Constantinople against an estimated defending army of Turks of 200,000. This has been disputed in history as to numbers engaged, but the salient fact remains that the city founded by the Emperor Constantine was captured by the Romans and Greeks at that time.

The days following the Crusades had been marked by changes indescribable in brief description. The Mohammedan element had become dominant. Then in a political movement the Turks and Greeks assaulted the very citadel of Mohammedanism and after a long fight against tremendous odds captured the then rather insignificant capital of the Gateways to the Orient, which has been the scene of many strife since that time and is now one of the main issues of the greatest of all wars. The Arabic peoples had been aroused by the growth of Mohammedanism. The thought that if a devotee of Islam died for his faith he was at once destined to translation to the seventh heaven was paramount to all other thoughts. Then it was that the uprising of the Christian Latins and Greeks intruded into the long years of the rule of Islam and conquered Constantinople.

Junketing Refrigerator.

One of the most practical junkets that Uncle Sam has ever sponsored is the specially fitted refrigerator car that has been started around the country to demonstrate proper methods of handling eggs and poultry for shipment. The car is a complete refrigerating laboratory, which carries its own engine to operate the cooling apparatus. It is divided into two rooms. The first is of a temperature slightly below normal, for the gradual cooling of the poultry before it is placed in the other room, which is the refrigerator.

Experts from the department of agriculture make the demonstrations with poultry and eggs supplied by the local dealers. The scientific candling of eggs and their skillful packing for long shipment are also demonstrated.

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Off Again On Again

STRICKLAND & GILLIAN

The Direction Of Favors

If you will note the errands of the men, by the way, of wily women, too!

Who send you messages by word or pen?

And wish to have a bit of speech with you,

You'll see that, in nine cases out of eight,

The thing they wish to speak to you concerning,

Is some fool thing for which YOU well might wait,

But for which THEIR poor souls have long been yearning,

Nine-tenths and more of all the mail you get

Is asking you for something; and the rest

Is of the self-same import, you can bet—

In which the other's bank-book will be blest.

While every note that starts with words of honey

Regarding what a crackerjack you are;

Will finish with a mild request for money,

And give your flattered soul an awful jar.

Information

"How long do you wear a pair of shoes as a rule?"

"About a man and a half if they're on the E last."

Parallel Case?

Some smart asks us if the Allies' throwing grape in Smyrna isn't a fair equivalent to "carrying coals to New Castle." —X

A Comparison

My friends and I are like my hair—This statement none may doubt, We're not so thick as once we were; Since we have fallen out.

Might Be

Another curious person that may be merely kidding us—we cannot think him sincere!—asks if a man herding cattle can be said to be driving steaks.

That Manuscript Speaker

We watched him when the bum toastmaster said,

"We have with us to-night—you know the rest."

We saw him rise and bow his empty head

And reach his left hook to his right-hand breast.

We knew the tragedy we must endure—

That gink was going to read a length one!

An optimist near by said: "Fine! He's sure

To know some folks don't, when he's done!"

That's Different.

Miss Passay—Do you require a deposit at the time of the sitting?

Photographer—Usually, but not from you!

"How kind! But—O I forgot to say, I don't want the pictures retouched in the least!"

"Er, Wall, in that case, Miss Passay, I'll have to trouble you for full pay in advance."

Mighty Mean! Mighty Mean!

Dear Offagin—The other day I heard one young lady say to another: "I can't bear to think of my thirtieth birthday."

And the other smiled sweetly and inquired: "Why—what happened that day?"

Do you think those girls were good friends, really?—A. S. P., Ashtabula, Ohio.

Zepplins

Zepplins are something you can't speak or spell on a typewriter unless you are sober.

They are just like some people—they are all puffed up, full of hot air, and are usually up in the air.

But unlike these same people, the Zepplins are guidable.

When you find a person who thus partially resembles a Zepplin, people are always telling him where to go, but they merely say it profanely and don't really mean it.

Any Londoner who hasn't stiff neck can look up and see a Zepplin anytime, whether it is there or not.

London outfitts are treating cases of Zepplins everyday.

It is very prevalent in that foggy burg.

Recently we met an intoxicated man who wasted half an hour of our precious time telling us he was a Zepplin—but not buttable.

London outfitts are treating cases of Zepplins everyday.

It is very prevalent in that foggy burg.

Recent news of the Zepplins

is that they are still flying.

They are still flying.